

the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. In 1986, he was appointed by Chief Justice Warren Burger as chairman of a committee to expand and improve the educational programs for all bankruptcy judges. Justice Rehnquist, upon assuming the position of the Chief Justice of the United States, reappointed him to continue as a chairman of that committee until his term expired in 1989. In addition, he was appointed to the State-Federal Judicial Relations Committee of the Commonwealth of Virginia in 1991.

In addition to his significant public service as a judge, Judge Bostetter has a strong record of civic contributions as well. He has served as president of the Alexandria Bar Association, president of the Alexandria Junior Chamber of Commerce, president and chairman of the board of the Alexandria Junior Chamber of Commerce, president and chairman of the board of the Alexandria Sertoma Club, president of the Alexandria Mental Health Association, and has also served on the boards of the Alexandria Hospital Corp., the Alexandria Mental Health Clinic, the Alexandria Community Chest, and the Alexandria Boys' Club. In 1959, the Alexandria Junior Chamber of Commerce awarded him the Distinguished Service Award as the "Outstanding Young Man of the Year 1959", and the Kiwanis Club of Alexandria designated him as an honorary member. In 1960, Judge Bostetter was nominated by the Alexandria Junior Chamber of Commerce as one of the Ten Outstanding Men of the United States for his work on the Juvenile Detention Commission.

REMEMBERING THE MIA's

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 10, 1997

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in remembering the Israeli soldiers captured by the Syrians during the 1982 Israeli war with Lebanon.

On June 11, 1982, an Israeli unit battled with a Syrian armored unit in the Bekaa Valley in northeastern Lebanon. Sgt. Zachary Baumel, 1st Sgt. Zvi Feldman and Cpl. Yehudah Katz were captured by the Syrians that day. They were identified as the Israeli tank crew, and reported missing in Damascus. The Israeli tank, flying the Syrian and Palestinian flag, was greeted with cheers from bystanders.

Since that terrible day in 1982, the Israeli and United States Governments have been doing their utmost to obtain any possible information about the fate of these missing soldiers, working with the offices of the International Committee of the Red Cross, the United Nations, and other international bodies. According to the Geneva Convention, Syria is responsible for the fates of the Israeli soldiers because the area in Lebanon where the soldiers disappeared was continually controlled by Syria. To this day, despite promises made by the Syrian Government and by the PLO, very little information has been forthcoming about the condition of Zachary Baumel, Zvi Feldman, and Yehudah Katz.

June 11, marks the anniversary of the day that these soldiers were reported missing in

action. Fifteen pain-filled years have passed since their families have seen their sons, and still President Assad has not revealed their whereabouts.

One of the these missing soldiers, Zachary Baumel is an American citizen, from my district in Brooklyn, NY. An ardent basketball fan, Zachary began his studies at the Hebrew School in Boro Park. In 1979, he moved to Israel with other family members and continued his education at Yeshivat Hesder, where religious studies are integrated with army service. When the war with Lebanon began, Zachary was completing his military service and was looking forward to attending Hebrew University, where he had been accepted to study psychology. But fate decreed otherwise and on June 11, 1982, he disappeared with Zvi Feldman and Yehudah Katz.

Zachary's parents Yonah and Miriam Baumel have been relentless in their pursuit of information about Zachary and his compatriots. I have worked closely with the Baumels, as well as the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America, the American Coalition for Missing Israeli Soldiers, and the MIA Task Force of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations. These groups have been at the forefront of this pursuit of justice. I want to recognize their good work and ask my colleagues to join me in supporting their efforts. For 15 years, these families have been without their children. Answers are long overdue.

HONORING REV. MATTHEW J.
PEARSON

HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 10, 1997

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today to pay tribute to the esteemed pastor of Warner Baptist Church, the Reverend Matthew J. Pearson. The Warner Baptist Church is celebrating their 25th anniversary of guidance under Reverend Pearson.

Matthew was born in Washington, DC, on June 23, 1930. He first studied Bible courses at the Moody Bible Institute in Chicago, IL, and later graduated from the Washington Bible College in Washington, DC. In 1951, he married Mildred Robinson and together they have been blessed with two children, a son, Melvin, and a daughter, Donna. Matthew has been involved in the ministry for 36 years. Previous to this time, he spent 2 years in the United States Army during the Korean war, again showing his dedication to his country and serving others.

In 1955 Matthew joined the Warner Baptist Church where he began serving God as president of the senior choir, member of the deacon board, and as a Sunday school teacher. In 1961, he was called to the ministry and was licensed at the Warner Baptist Church, where he was ordained in 1963. Reverend Pearson became the pastor of Warner Baptist Church in 1972 and a number of accomplishments have been achieved under his leadership. One of his goals has been organizing the ministries of the church for all ages of parishioners.

Matthew is not only heavily involved in his church, but also in his community. He is the

chaplain for HOSPICE of Arlington, member of the Lott Carey Foreign Mission, member of the Annandale Christian Community for Action, and an active participant in the Meals-On-Wheels' program. He was also instrumental in organizing the Baileys Crossroads Shelter for the Homeless. Reverend Pearson was recently honored for his devotion to public service by being asked to give the opening prayer at the House of Delegates in Richmond.

The Warner Baptist Church has been blessed for 25 years with Reverend Pearson's religious teachings. I know my colleagues and the congregation of Warner Baptist Church will join me in saluting Reverend Pearson on this special anniversary. It has been a great honor and pleasure to work with Matthew Pearson for nearly 20 years. He is someone who has made a difference in our community. I wish him the best for continued success in the future.

EQUAL PAY ACT

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 10, 1997

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, today marks the 34th anniversary of the Equal Pay Act, the original legislation to address the wage disparity between men and women. I am of the opinion, Mr. Speaker, that while the Equal Pay Act is a necessary piece of legislation, it has not yet lived up to its promise of ensuring equal pay for equal work.

I recently attended a rally held in my district commemorating Pay Inequity Day, which fell on April 11, 1997. Pay Inequity Day marks the day when working women's 1996-97 paychecks will, on average, finally equal what men earned in 1996 alone. This day falls over 4 months into 1997. This is simply unacceptable.

In my work as a Member of Congress, I often focus on the growing problem of income disparity and how the families of America are affected by this and the growing inequality of wealth in our country. In looking at the statistics we see that even 34 years after enacting the Equal Pay Act, the wage disparity between men and women still plagues this country. In 1995, women earned only 71 percent of wages earned by men. According to the National Academy of Sciences, between one-third and one-half of the wage difference between men and women cannot be explained by differences in experience, education, or other legitimate qualifications. Bureau of Labor Statistics data indicates that women earn equal pay in only 2 out of 90 detailed occupations.

What does this mean for the American family? The picture is not good. Vermont families and families across the country are becoming more and more dependent on women's wages. Today, 40 percent of all working women have children under the age of 18—children who depend upon them for care, shelter, food, clothing, et cetera. Although most American families today must rely heavily on women's wages, women with the same qualifications as men continue to make less than their male counterparts.

If we look closely at the wage gap between men and women over the years, we notice